AMAZING FRAUDS. A "Dead" Man Goes With His Mother to Collect the Policy on His Lafe -A Grave Robbed to Furnish Proof of Death-Attends His Own Funeral.

case of Newell C. Rathbun, who tried to swindle the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Little Rock out of with murdering the man whose body was believed to be his, recalls some remarkable attempts to get money by fraud from life insurance companies.

Rathbun has said that he had intended to get the dead body into some hotel, then set fire to the building after having left papers and letters of his own in the dead man's clothes. When the hotel was burned he expected, he said, that the dead body would be at least so badly scorched that no one could identify it.

A case based on plans just like Rath-bun's occurred in 1872 in Baltimore. A man named W. S. Goss had his life insured for \$25,000. One policy was for \$5,000 in the Mutual Life of this city, one for the same amount in the Connecticut Life, and another for \$10,000 in the Travellers of Hartford and a fourth for \$5,000 in the Knickerbocker of New York. Goss and his brother-inlaw, William Udderzook, according to the account given by Goss's brother, went to frame cottage in the country. Goss's amp went out.

Udderzook hurried to a neighbors to get another lamp. On his return he and two friends discovered that the cottage where Goss was stopping was in flames.

After the fire had been put out a body

so burned as to be past recognition or identification, was found in the ruins.

The Coroner held an inquest. The verdict told the story, as the jury made it out tersely, thus: "W. S. Goss came to his death by the explosion of an oil lamp." The insurance companies made an investigation. Certain facts strengthened a suspicion of fraud. But there was absolutely nothing in the way of direct proof. However, the companies refused to pay the insurance money. The widow brought suit. The action against one company

the insurance money. The widow brought suit. The action against one company as a test took place in the Circuit Court of the United States at Baltimore.

The jury, after a deliberation of five hours, brought in a verdict for Mrs. Goss for the full amount of the insurance, with interest. This verdict was rendered in June 6, 1873.

June 6, 1873.

Twenty-four days afterward, Uddergook, learning that the companies had
made motion for a new trial, contending
that Goss was alive, arrived at the hotel
of the little village of Fennerville, Chester
county, Pa. It was 9 o'clock at night.
He was accompanied by a man whom he
spoke of as his friend, but did not mention
his name.

The next evening he drove away in a

The next evening he drove away in a buggy with his friend. He returned alone at midnight. A week afterward the body of a man was found in the woods in the neighborhood. The body was that of Udderzook's friend. A dirk knife or some other sharp instrument had caused the man's death, the Coroner's jury decided. Udderzook was arrested and put on trial

Goss, following his "death" at the cottage fire, arrived at the Central Hotel, Phila-delphia, where he registered as "A. C. Wilson." He then went to Cooperstown, Pa., where he boarded some months and afterward to Newark, N. J., where he lived till June 25, 1872. On that day he went to Philadelphia where in the William Penn Hotel he met Udderzook. The two then went to Tenneville.

Hotel he met Udderzook. The two then went to Tenneville.

A. C. Wilson's body found in the woods a week afterward was fully identified as that of those by Baltimore citizens. So Goss lost his life in his effort to secure that \$25,090 insurance. His brother-in-law. Udderzook, lost his life, too, for doing away with "A. C. Wilson." He was convicted of the murder of Goss and was hanged on Nov. 12, 1874. on Nov. 12, 1874.

Radioff had taken out \$55,000 in life insurance, \$20,000 in the New York Life, \$20,000 in the Equitable and \$15,000 in the Mutual Life. Kostrauch, squeezed to the wall by certain discoveries, confessed that a few days after Radioff had passed the medical examination be and Radioff went in the certain discoveries, confessed that a lew days after Radioff that passed the medical examination he and Radioff went in the dead of night to a semetery and dug up the body of \$1. D. Lewin, a neighbor of about the same age as Radioff, who had died a month before. The body was then stripped, a pair of Radioff e tronsers were drawn over the limbs and the feely was laid in Radioff shed. The house was then set on fire Radioff started the same night for San Francisco. Kostrauch said that it was the intention of Radioff and himself after they got the \$5,000 to meet in Germany, where they would onjoy the life insurance money and without any dead body in the intended victim was the Washington lafe of this city. Daniel Stevens had early the Radiosa of the features a resident of the company without any dead body in the intended victim was the Washington lafe of this city. Daniel Stevens a resident of place in Freedo, tool. The intended victim was the Washington lafe of this city. Daniel Stevens a resident of place in Freedo, tool. The intended victim was the Washington lafe of the city. Daniel Stevens are like tool the company without any dead body in the insurance conspirators. They insured the life of a fictitions person, hired look were the chief conspirators. They insured the life of a fictitions person, hired look were the life of a fictitions person, hired look were the life of a fictilions person, hired look were the life of a fictilions person, hired to the nature of this coil. The intended victim was the Washington lafe of the company without any dead body in the passed from the Patter's Field, secretly conveyed to the loogings and in due time buried in the company of the lafe of present content in the company of the lafe of present content in the company of the lafe of present content in the company of the lafe of the content in the content of the co

At March

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WHERE MAN BEATS WOMAN LIFE INSURANCE SWINDLERS.

obtained proofs of his death, in forty pages of closely written legal cap paper, were forwarded to the companies. The Captain according to these proofs—affidavits of his eldest son, Joseph C. Bryan, Hansford R. Owens and Curtis Humphries, Sr.—was drowned in the Savannah River from a bateau while surveying swamp lands. The three men saw him drown, they said, and the current sweep him away. All search for the body was unavailing. Young Bryan said that certain facts, developed after many days' search, confirmed him in the conclusions that his father's body was 'pecked open by buzzards and again sunk, or it was devoured by an alligator."

Many months afterward—the life insurance companies having refused to pay the amounts the Captain was insured for till, at least, some fragment of his body was picked up somewhere—the Travellers' Insurance Company received the following despatch:

despatch:

SAVANNAR, Ga.; Jan. 21; 1868.

Martin I. Bryan is at home, alive and well.

You did not pay soon enough.

In answer to the agent's inquiry as to
the father's return to life the son, R. B.
Bryan, wrote: "In reply I am glad to be
able to inform you that my father is again
at home, where I trust he will be allowed
to remain in peace and safety." The
Savannah agent had already sent a letter
to his home office, which in part read as
follows:

follows:

I telegraphed you that Bryan was alive and well at home. You know Ponce de Leon found the waters of perpetual youth in Florida, and it is reported that Captain Bryan has been in Florida. Now he either floated through the rivers, sounds or bays to that spring and came to life, after being seven months dead, or else he has been permitted to come back and find out why the \$80.000 insurance on his life was not paid. If you had only paid up sooner his unquiet spirit might have rested in its watery bed.

Probably Newell C. Rathbun may have

might have rested in its watery bed.

Probably Newell C. Rathbun may have heard of one Ferdinand Jules Thrun, who was employed in a sawmill in Spencer, Wis., in 1880, and he may have fashioned his hotel fire idea accordingly. Thrun had more than once burned one of his sawmills. He always sued a railroad company for causing the fire by sparks from a locomotive. Besides, he had married a Mary Halverson a young Swede who a locomotive. Besides, he had married a Mary Halverson, a young Swede who had once lived in a house in Neenah, Wis., where a miner took refuge one night and was never again seen alive. The miner had \$18,000 in money. Mary, after her marriage in 1881 to Thrun, frequently went to the house in Neenah. She left there apparently disappointed about something when she found the back yard covered with wood piles. For two years she never went wood piles. For two years she never went near the place. But she did go there in 1886 and found the yard at last unencum-bered. It is believed that she had located the miner's money while residing in the house and had hidden it in the yard with

the miner's money while residing in the house and had hidden it in the yard with the view of carrying it away at some future time. That she finally did so was pretty evident by Thrun buying another sawmill—to be burned. The plans of the Thruns to filch money in this way from the Wisconsin Central Railroad were foiled—so life insurance was their next move.

Thrun decided to get insured for a large amount, get "burned to death," the widow to collect the value of the policies and then rejoin her husband in the mining regions of Idado. Mrs. Thrun was the plotter. Thrun's house at Romeo took fire on the night of Oct. 28, 1892. Thrun rushed into the burning structure. "I have some valuable papers in the house." he cried to the bystanders as he disappeared. The bones of a human being were found in the ruins the next day. The Coroner's verdict was that Thrun had been burned to death.

was that Thrun had been burned to death.

Thrun had taken out policies for \$57,000 in some of the most influential companies in the United States. In January, 1893, in her widow's weeds, Mrs. Thrun put in her claims at the companies' offices in Chicago. One New York company paid her 10 per cent. of its \$10,000 policy. The others fought, asserting Thrun had not been burned to death in the Romeo house. Detectives never lost sight of Mrs. Thrun. They traced a letter of hers to R. L. Harris, a day laborer in New Orleans. Harris went to the Post Office one day and was arrested as he took a letter which he thought was from his wife, which was from the Pinkerton agency in this city. William Beck, who had been employed by the Mutual Life in the search, went to New Orleans and brought north Mr. Harris, who was of course Jules F. Thrun. The charred remains that had been found in the ruins of the Romeo house were the remnants of the Romeo house were the remnants of a man's skeleton he had placed there before

setting fire to the house.

It would take a volume to give an inter-

on Nov. 12, 1874.

William Radloff, a young married man was living alone in 1892 in a house near Seattle, Wash., when it was burned to the ground. In the ruins were the charred remains of a man. It was decided that that it was Radloff's. A portion of his trousers that had escaped destruction was identified by neighbors who knew him well. His wife was visiting her parents at Tacoma.

A handsome young man named Louis Kostrauch who had boarded with the Radloff's was absent, too. It was known by the neighbors that Kostrauch was devoted to Mrs. Radloff. The authorities came to the conclusion that Kostrauch was demurdered Radloff. He was arrested. He had a love letter in his pocket from Mrs. Radloff, also a money order made out for her by her husband. The police searched no further. But other people did.

It was discovered that within two months Radloff had taken out \$55,000 in life insurance, \$20,000 in the New York Life, \$20,000 in the Equitable and \$15,000 in the Mutual Life. Kostrauch, squeezed to the wall by certain discoveries, confessed that a few days after Radloff went in the church. Weeks afterward when the police were working up the case his commination he and Radloff went in the Court of the hadloff went in the police were working up the case his commination he and Radloff went in the Court of the number of a trempts to defraud life insurance companies by drowning. One of the most dering mention even of the number of a trempts to defraud life insurance companies by drowning. One of the most dering mention even of the number of a trempts to defraud life insurance companies by drowning. One of the most dering mention even of the number of a young cotton broker in Boston named Hurter. He had taken out policies on his life for \$40,000. He went to Scarbourd, in the summer of 1866 He wanted to sleep well that night, so he would get out at take a row on the river. He did not return. His boat, better in his pocket from Mrs. Radloff, also a money or dering ma the police were working up the case his coffin was taken out of the grave and opened. It contained nothing but stone and straw

Pinkerton detectives in 1888 uncarthed a

I the strong term in a first strong term that the form the first performance was shallowed. All things the term to be such a first that the first performance was shallowed to some the strong terminal terms of the larger beaution that there is another times to the strong terminal terms of the strong terminal terms of the strong terms of t

are less obtrusive in style and cut. You can meet a man every day or night for a year without exactly noticing if he has the same clothes on. It is only the men who dress conspicuously, the bounders in and out of society, whose clothes are always in the same clothes are always.

SPA TRACK WILL BE A BEAUTY

GREAT CHANGE TO BE WROUGHT

IN THE SARATOGA COURSE.

CAN DRESS WELL ON \$300 A YEAR WITH MONEY TO SPARE. May Go Into Society and Keep Up Appearances to the Standard of the Rich

-Long Life of His Evening Clothes

-Few Garments He Has to Purchase.

The discussion of woman's dressing on

\$300 a year having been settled by the uni-

versal decision that such a feat is impos-

sible to a woman who goes out at all or

calls for attention. And in this case as in

many others custom gives man the ad-

lent appearance.

He may even go in society if he wishes

sometimes for two or three if he only dons them on occasions. With an extra dinner coat he can always be immaculate and correctly dressed. A careful brushing and pressing is all that is required to keep masculine evening clothes in condition. It would be safe to say that the average man wears an evening suit with, perhaps, an extra coat, through two seasons. This at once takes from his expense account one of the most important items in a woman's expenditures.

"Given the usual number of garments in good condition that a man's wardrobe

in good condition that a man's wardrobe contains, and men's clothes never wear out, tear or get out of shape in the manner of woman's garb, and he can with-

of woman's garb, and he can with-out the slightest difficulty, make \$300 a year an ample allowance for his clothes," said a fashionable tailor. "Many men of means do not spend any more than that. Men's clothes are more strongly made and are of such very different materials from these worn by women that they stand

and are of such very different materials from those worn by women that they stand all sorts of usage and still retain their color and shape, provided they are taken care of.

"In a year a man may buy one good business suit, not a fashionable English suit, but an ordinary good cloth and perfect cut, for \$50 or \$60. Men do not have clothes made to order as much as they

clothes made to order as much as they formerly did and an excellent suit can be bought for \$50 or \$60.
\*He can allow himself one new overcoat

a year, alternating each year from a winter

special costume.

"He has none of the small belongings of dress to buy constantly as a woman has. Neckties, shirts, collars and cuffs and handkerchiefs constitute his equip-

ment. A woman must have boas, ruches for the throat, neck scarfs of all sorts, furs that cost fortunes, ribbons, belts, bags, chains, hair ornaments—the list is

sider the old shoes that are always on hand.
Women must have new slippers in light shades for evening, house slippers, dress boots and walking shoes. Some women wear out shoes in the most marvellous way and must diseard them when they lose shape. A man's shoes retain their shape until the end on account of the tough material of which they are built.

"Men's stockings are expensive of late. They have taken to wearing gargeons hose

"Men's stockings are expensive of late. They have taken to wearing gorgeous hose of silk, and some of the embroidered ones cost quite as much as a woman's. This is the one item of clothing, I think, in which there is any equality of price.

"Women's underwear is constantly wearing out through the hambering and starching of delicate laces. More chethes, on the contrary, are of soft wind or silk and come through the laundering placess in good condition. Then take the last that a man's epstless litter is arways at sufficient to give the finish to his costume, and take the handred and size accession.

and take the handrest and one accessories that a woman must have "To give a very cough estimate, but a liberal one for a must a dreaming for a year we shall eav

noticed.

"I know that it has been said that the well-dressed woman is she whose clothes are never noticed but I am afraid that idea belongs in the past. A woman who always looks the same is one of the most monotonous creatures. A stunning frock will always be admired and a beautiful woman is set off by her dressing.

"The shirt-waist styles that have become [so popular are the nearest that women have ever come to the masculine idea of simile dressing, but unfortunately

women have ever come to the masculate idea of simple dressing, but unfortunately for women they cannot or will not wear these sensible and pretty garments for the afternoon and evening. A man's linen is always correct for any part of the day, and while his laundry bills are large, he doesn't have to have dinner waists and all the things that go with them. entertains, the question of man's dressing vantage, for it is quite possible for a man to dress on \$300 a year and make an excel-

doesn't have to have dinner waists and all the things that go with them.

"Men have the best of it in the matter of expense. It is cheaper to be a man. You take the matter of living. A man can live in excellent style in any one of the big bachelor flats, yet his living expenses need not be out of proportion. He can maintain position easier in a monetary way.

"There are numbers of men that are met nightly at the clubs and theatres and in He may even go in society if he wishes and keep up his appearance to the standard of men worth millions, for although his clothes may not have the value of the richer men's garb they can be in keeping and cor-rectly cut. Custom forbids any attempt at ostentation in a man's clothes while women, even those of the finest taste, are allowed to wear jewels and the extravagantly made "simple" gowns, so-called, that cost more to wear jewels and the extravagantly made "simple" gowns, so-called, that cost more than the more elaborate costumes.

The one subject of evening clothes gives a man a great advantage. A woman must have at least one evening gown in a winter if she goes out at all and this is a most meagre allowance eked out with frocks that have been left over from the last season. If a wedding or an event of importance occurs she can only stay at home if she has not a new gown, fresh and attractive, even though it may be inexpensive.

A man, on the contrary, wears his evening clothes constantly through a season and sometimes for two or three if he only dons them on occasions. With an extra dinner nightly at the clubs and theatres and in the big hotels who make a point of appear-ing always immaculately garbed. Where they live no one knows, and no one cares,

would seem.
"In the social world it is the same way A man is asked out frequently and invi-tations are sent to his club. The moment a woman goes out there is the question of her receiving calls; her afternoon at home. And if she's nice men want to call and see her. They never betray this anxiety to go

and see a man.
"It would surprise lots of people to know "It would surprise lots of people to know a dress of the second surprise lots of people to know the second surprise lots of the second surprise lots how small an annual amount men can dress on and live on in New York and maintain a position. Many fellows will live at a boarding house in the vicinity of the great hotels and will be always in evidence in

boarding house in the vicinity of the great hotels and will be always in evidence in the billiard room, the barroom and the corridors, well dressed and having the appearance of men of leisure.

"In reality they may work hard at shops or offices all day, but they make a specialty of this evening parade, for they manage to make acquaintances and pick up information as to stocks by which they profit.

"All this is a closed book to a woman. She cannot go about in the evening without an escort or a chaperone; she cannot make hap-hazard acquaintances and she must be dressed, not in a Tuxedo and a clean collar that can be sported for 365 days in the year, but in a costume with the right sort of a skirt and a hat that has the newest effect and all the other wrinkles that go effect and all the other wrinkles that go to finish the effect.

he Greek goddesses or else the latest thing

DOGS WHEN THEY TRAVEL. Experience of Mile. Calve and That of

"He can allow himself one new overcoat a year, alternating each year from a winter coat to a fall or spring weight garment. He can wear these coats each for two seasons. The cut of men's clothes does not vary as that of women does. And where there is a variation it is usually so slight that only a very close observer can tell the difference. A woman's gown bears the mark of last season in its very line. The tailors and modistes purposely have it so for a very obvious reason.

"Take the matter of hats. Here he is doubly fortunate. One silk hat in a season is a sufficient allowance and with a pot hat and a straw hat in the summer he can manage admirably. Then consider the difference in the price of his hats and those of a woman. Five dollars pays for the ordinary hat and \$s or \$10 buys a silk hat

"Nowadays men's clothes for golf and wheeling cost a lot more than they used to, but so do a woman's, for that matter. And he is not subject to the changes in style. Many men prefer to wear their old clothes for outdoor sport and disdain to make a special costume.

"He has none of the small belongings

for four hours while an emissary of the com-Men wear their gloves until they wear out, and only for extreme occasions will a man have to wear white gloves with evening dress, so his gloves can safely be put down to four or five pairs in a year, white, gray, castor and tan dog skin.

"Women must have new gloves every time they go out almost. That is a woman woke up the manager of the sleeping "Women must have new gloves every time they go out almost. That is, a woman cannot wear gloves that are not fresh, and as they use the lighter tints so much for evening there is a necessity for frequent renewals. And a woman must be more particular about her gloves and her boots than any other items of her apparel.

"Shoes are exactly the same. A man's dress shoes costing him \$6 or \$8 will last him six months. With a pair of calfskin shoes and a pair of ties for the summer he is well equipped for a year, when you consider the old shoes that are always on hand. Women must have new slippers in light

woman who was going to a Southern resort with her husband. He was compelled to spend most of his time with the dog in the baggage car. This grew monotonous after a few hours but his appearance in the parlor car was followed immediately by his banishment to the place of the dog's

by tous.

The effects of the announcement of the paid to be safe to the gentle-man and say that, for all me, he may keep hile. The bushand, was, of course, both his saloon and his cabbage bed

Kitchen Utensils HAVING THIS TRADE MARK

We claim covery and findety, and

IN THE SARATOGA COURSE.

William C. Whitney and His Associates Plan to Make It the Finest in the World -Will Be Good to Look Upon as Well as Skilfully Suited to Racing

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Nov. 16 .- The Sara-

oga Racing Association, of which William Whitney is the President, awarded conracts a few days ago to Pennell & Oliver of New York, to Thomas J. Totten and to Miles Bradley of Saratoga for making such changes in the grounds and build ings at the Saratoga course as will make it, in the words of Mr. Whitney, "the finest racetrack on earth." The world is wide and there are many racetracks, but the President of the Saratoga association, whether he is considering street railway properties or the getting together of a racing stable, plans on a large scale. This much is certain, that when the work in hand is completed there will be little in the new course to remind one of the

The Saratoga track is the last of the his-

oric courses in the North and East devoted exclusively to the racing of the running thoroughbreds. When MorrisPark was used for nothing more sportive than the raising of farm products, and the tracks at Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend were still sandy stretches by the sea, the Sara-toga course was old in its fame as a battle-ground for the "hot-blooded" horses of the United States. The track was opened on Aug. 2, 1864, and old turfmen still recall the day and the first running of the Travers the day and the first running of the Travers stakes at one and three-quarters miles, in which John Hunter's Kentucky, one of the most famous of American thoroughbreds, won the race and heat Zeb, Ward's Tipperary and F. Morris's Throgg's Neck, Jr., in 3:18<sup>3</sup>4, winning \$2,500 for his owner. Montmouth Park and Pimlico and Jerome Park and Paterson were contempories then and, in a way, rivals of the Saratoga course, but those tracks have passed into American turf history and Saratoga alone in the North and East remains to connect the old days of racing with the new. When, however, the track builder and the master carpenter and the landscape gardener carpenter and the landscape gardener have completed the work they have just begun about all that will be left of the old course will be the turf memories its name

sort of a skirt and a hat that has the newest effect and all the other wrinkles that go to finish the effect.

"One can judge very easily of the difference in the cost of a man's dressing and a woman's by the difficulty we sometimes have about models. A good-looking male model may have one suit of evening clothes and be can pose in it forever. But a girl may be very beautiful, but she could not reappear in pictures in the same gown. It would be ridiculous.

"We endeavor to vary the effects, but I find that the changes in women's dress are so subtle and yet so important that one has to study the lines and, above all, the changes in the lines in order to get the proper effect. We can't put last year's sleeves or the wrong cut skirt in a picture nowadays. It is either the draperies of the Greek goddesses or else the latest thing from Paris."

course will be the turf memories its name recalls.

So sweeping will be the changes that hardly a foot of the old rack ever will be raced over again. Those familiar with the raced over a

The old course was a fair property to look upon, with the Green and White Mountains looming against the eastern horizon, with the foothills of the Adirondacks off in the west and the valley of the Kayade-rosseras sloping away toward the south. But the track was laid out to meet the needs Experience of Mile. Calve and That of a New York Husband.

Mile. Calve's experience with her collie dog on the road has been unpleasant and she has taken precautions to avoid a repetition here of her struggles with hard-hearted hotel proprietors who have retused to shelter a large dog even though it was the property of a famous prima donna.

So she has engaged an apartment in this city and will keep house during the stay of the company in New York. She has two servants who are to look after the comfort of her and the collie from which she will not be separated. Her home is to be in readiness on her arrival, so that no hotel keeper here shall order the dog from his doors.

At Louisville Mile. Calve held up a train for four hours while an emissary of the com-

a civil engineer was asked to submit plans which would remove those defects. In a short time he reported that the only way

onous after a few hours but his appearance in the parlor car was followed immediately by his barnishment to the place of the dog's retreat.

A conspiracy between him and the porter seemed the only solution of his difficulties. The man he appealed to replied that ic did not want a dog himself but thought hat somebody at the next station might at the station nobody showed any burning desire to possess the animal. Dogs are pientiful in Southern towns. But one after leaving this station there was desperate. The dog's fate is trying.

The offert of the Constant of the property on the opposite corner was desperate. The dog's fate is trying.

CHEAP SOAPS CAUSE SICKNESS.

MEDICURA THE SOAP THAT CURES

The Best Medicated and An'iseptic Soap in the World. Prepared under the formula of one of the highest authorities in Europe on Dermatology. The result of 50 years or udy and application. Upon receipt of 2c. stamp sample cake will be sent you

AT ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25c. A CAKE. MEDICURA SOAP CO., 1123 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

buildings was awarded to Miles Bradley of Saratoga. The biggest job he will have will be the moving of the grand stand, clubhouse and betting ring. These inclosures connect with one another. The grand stand, which is to be made longer by 180 feet, giving it a total seating capacity of 6,000, will be moved to foundations opposite the first turn of the old track and will face almost due east. The clubhouse will stand away down on what used to be the diagonal chute of the old track, something like 1,000 feet southwest of where it stands now. The betting ring will be almost on the site of the present clubhouse and opposite the gate through which the horses formerly entered the track from the paddock for each race.

Besides moving these structures the contractor will have to move ten stables, including those built last spring by Mr. Whitney, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and August Belmont. The new track will run through parts of each of these stables and new sites will have to be found for them. Mr. Belmont's is one of the finest stables at this or at any other track. It is surrounded by a large private paddock, the stalls are all tiled and a handsome trainer's cottage was erected in one corner of the paddock. When the trackbuilders and the carwas erected in one corner of the paddock.
When the trackbuilders and the car
penters have done their work, Totten, th penters have done their work, lotter, the landscape gardener, will set about the beautifying of the grounds. He has already planted nearly 2,000 trees on the newly-acquired land. This work was done under contract. For the rest—the flowers and the shrubbery and the tropical plants—he has received carte blanche. He has been teld to see the strength of the security as told to make the grounds as beautiful as flowers and foliage and fountains and the like can make them. It is the intention of the officers of the association to have the racetrack gardens one of the show places

f Saratoga.

If the cold weather holds off and a sufof Saratoga.

If the cold weather holds off and a sufficient force of men can be obtained, the work of building the track ought to be completed in about three months. The entire job will not be finished before early summer. The contractors are most seriously handicapped by the lack of laborers. Either all the men who need to work hereabouts have employment or they have no liking for the handling of the pick and shovel. If there are any laborers on Manhattan Island out of a job, they can get plenty of work and good pay by coming to Saratoga. Within the past three days 150 Italians, all good Democrats, according to their padrone, have been brought here from New York and put to work at the track. There are a few votes that Mr. Shepard won't get and a couple of hundred more of the same kind of voters are expected here from New York to-day.

Many inquiries have been made as to the total cost of this work. Contract prices have been well guarded and, therefore one man's guess is as good as another's. ore one man's guess is as good as another's.
was originally intended to expend \$180,-It was originally intended to expend \$180,-000 on improvements, less the cost of the land acquired for them. The land cost not far from \$30,000. That would made the intended cost \$150,000. One of the contractors, when asked the other day if that sum would pay for the work, smiled and said:

"Fine racetracks, like fine racehorses, cost morey. I have seen all the great race."

"Fine racetracks, like fine racehorses, cost money. I have seen all the great race courses in the world, but I never thought to see as fine and as beautiful a one as this will be. But it's going to cost a lot of money, and if I had only \$180,000, I d hate to have to pay for this job. I wouldn't have enough left to pay for a summer suit. I'd rather pay the bills if I had \$250,000, and I don't think I'd have a whole lot left then."

CAPACITY OF CHURCH PEWS. Complaint of Damage to Garments and

High Hats From Overcrowding. "I regret that in most churches there short time he reported that the only way to remodel the old course along the lines to remodel the old course along the lines suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new the suggested was to build a new one. A new suggested was to build a new one. A new the matter of seating the congregation," said a church goer. "The church usher of to-day may be able to seat more people than vears ago, but he has no regard for the country, was possible only to the south and west. "Let's get the land, then," said Mr. Whitney, "I regret that in most churches there to remodel the old course along the lines is an evident disposition to stand still in the matter of seating the congregation," said a church goer. "The church usher of to-day may be able to seat more people than years ago, but he has no regard for the country, was possible only to the south and west. "Let's get the land, then," said Mr. Whitney, "I am frequently squeezed into a pew is an evident disposition to stand still in the matter of seating the congregation, said a church goer. "The church usher of to-day may be able to seat more people than years ago, but he has no regard for the comfort of the stranger within the gates. Maybe he is not altogether to blame. Maybe it is the fault, in part, of the church governors or vestry." I am frequently squeezed into a pew

blame . Mayoe it is the fault, in part, of the church governors or vestry. "I am frequently squeezed into a pew built for five people, but which by crowding is packed with seven. At this season of the year men and women wear wraps to church which must be removed when the tendants enter the pew. There is no rangement for their wraps.
The occupants of the pew must sit on

their removed carments or hold them on their laps. Men who wear silk hats, as most men do who go to church, have no place to put their hats except under the

seat.
"If the service is one which requires frequent kneeling and rising, the hat, after church, looks as if it belonged to a Broadway cabby. I have had two crushed and "I am free to confess that I do not know what remedy to suggest. That matter, I think, is up to the deacons elders or year.

"I should like who to say would be trigged about the wroten who were that that it her solication to should be grateful take been received that the same later. We should be grateful to the States in the South a collection of



A FARM VILLAGE FOR NEGROES

COLONIZATION SCHEME TO BE TRIED IN VIRGINIA.

Plan Has Awakened Interest Throughors the South-If Successful Many Sim-Har Villages Will Be Built-Each Householder to Have at Least 5 Acres

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.-Virginia is perhaps the only State in the South which is to have in the near future a little town inhabited entirely by negroes, and for the purpose of agricultural and industrial training with a view to improving their condition. For years travellers and visitors have had their attention attracted by a little village about two miles west of Orange Court House populated entirely by negroes and familiarly known as Slabtown. It gets its name from the fact that two or three hundred cabins occupied by the inhabitants are roofed exclusively with rough slabs. These cabins are made of rude logs stuck together with red clay. They are scattered over an area of half a mile square and are connected with rough-and-tumble by

are connected with rough-and-tumble hypaths grown up in summer with weeds.

It is a peculiar sight, this little negro town, where a white face seldom appears. Slabtown is laid out with no system. There is not a store in it, although there are more than two hundred dwellings.

But the new town which is now being built for the colored people has a good object in view. Already, work has begun

object in view. Already work has begun on it and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It will occupy a tract of land of about a thousand acres around Fort

as possible. It will occupy a tract of land of about a thousand acres around Fott Lee, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, a few miles below Richmond. The surveyors who were employed to lay off the town have marked out a park which is to be beautified artificially in the winter, and in the spring a pavilion and other improvements will be added. The first house will soon be begun and in a few months a flourishing village will have arisen where now there are only timber and undergrowth. This movement was started about a year ago by Dr. R. E. Jones, a well-known and skilful negro physician here, who has manifested a keen interest in the welfare and improvement of his race, and has done much to elevate them both in a commercial and intellectual way. It was through him that a large industrial and training institution was established here in which negro women are taught to cook, act as trained nurses, keep house and follow other useful pursuits. This institution has appealed to the sympathy and support of many leading white citizens of Richmond and vicinity. Dr. Jones, assisted of many leading white citizens of Rich-mond and vicinity. Dr. Jones, assisted by several other negro citizens, purposes by several other neglic discussions by several other neglicity and then turning the property over to the Women's League Training School, above referred to. The property will cost many thousands of dollars, and the leaders of the movement already have a large amount on hand to

start the work.

The main plan is interesting and carries one back to the early settlement of this country. Dr. Jones and his associates hold the opinion that the reason that so many of the negro race, and white people too, are coming to the cities to live and leaving the farm lands to go to waste is that man is a distinctively gregarious animal and is not settled to live separated. mal, and is not satisfied to live separated from his fellow creatures; that man will come to a large community and half starve. provided that he enjoys the company his fellow men, rather than live in remo districts where he enjoys no social inte course. Dr. Jones further hol man can farm and still have

of the tract which will be devoted to agree ultime principally, and to some minimulatrial pursuits. The houses will built close together and all will be pretimuch alike, resembling, in some respective familiar milling towns dotted through

will be some ten or fifteen minutes distant. Each villager will be allowed distant. Each villager will be allow keep cows and other stock, and ten will be set apart for grazing purpone the village itself will occupy about acres, the grazing plot about ten-and seven or eight hundred acres left for cultivation.

There will be no difficulty in

what remedy to suggest. That matter, I think is up to the deacons elders or year trymen.

I see that Dr Rainsford of Si George's is quoted as complaining that there is a failing off in church attendance. May it not be in part due to the lack of confort in senting people?

The theatrical managers of the country have done better in this respect than the farmens as any time they wish to the movers Because salvation is first in reason why a man or a woman should is expected to wrinkle wraps by making constitute of them or why a main should have his hat sicked in by the man in the pass beliefed. ties promised. The devel mayoment is looked upon terest here and in other parnotored population. This is as well result in a large part of the her lating examinally leaving the offer mething in these form offinger it paving the way toward filling them is factories and other lines of wa-white lating

PLT TO BLD FOR THE BIATER Miller's Per South Better as I want I mist

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